

**PRICE THREEPENOE**

**WANTED,** to purchase a HOUSE or Cottage, with 5 or 6 rooms, outhouses, and garden, or ground. Address, with price and particulars, **COTTAGE, OLD OFFICE.**

**WANTED,** to BORROW £100, for six months, for which £15 will be given. Principal and interest paid monthly. Security, bill of sale. **B. B., HERALD**

**WANTED,** an active YOUNG MAN, as Factor and Storeman, must be able to write well, and have references. Apply to **JAMES VICKERY, George-Square.**

**ANTED,** by a middle-aged person, a **SITUATION** as housekeeper, or to assist generally in the lighter **te** duties, the country preferred. Address, A. B., **LD** Office.

**ANTED,** a **SITUATION**, by a Young Man, in the wholesale or retail tobacco, wine, spirit, or grocery **res**. Advertisers is well up in accounts. No objection country. **E. B.**, **BERNARD** Office.

ANTED, by a domesticated Young Lady, a PARTNER for life; age not to exceed 25; money not  
but a sociable husband to make a happy home. By  
M. M. C., Post Office. Secrecy. Drapers need not

HOUSE and SHOP to LET. Apply to WILLIAM DAVIS, 417, Pitt-street.

BEDROOM, with parial board, for a gentleman. 8, Wyndyarsquare.

LARGE pleasant Front APARTMENT, with board, in a private family. COMFORT-HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS, with BOARD.—A lady and gentleman leaving the colony in a few days craves a situation for another lady and gentleman requiring a home. Situation is in the most healthy and respectable part of Sydney. For address and particulars, apply to Messrs S. J. NETT and CO., opposite the Markets, George-street.

FIRST-CLASS Family RESIDENCE.—To LET,

that commodious Houses in Wyndam-square, lately  
by S. H. Harris, Esq. It contains fourteen  
rooms, bath-room, and every requisite for a respectable  
family. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to M.  
KANDLER, Iron Store, Margaret-street.

ARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. TURNER, 37,  
Stanley-street, Hyde Park. Terms, £1 per week.

ARD and RESIDENCE. Cards of address at Mrs.  
CRADDOCK'S, 10, Bridge-street.

**ARD and RESIDENCE.** Cards of address at Mrs. CRADDOCK'S, 10, Bridge-street.

**ARD and RESIDENCE** Wanted, by a Lady, on Kingston-hill, Newtown. Apply, stating terms, H. Post Office, Peterham.

**ARD and RESIDENCE**, for one or two Gentlemen; separate rooms if required, at reasonable terms, 174, Oxford-street.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
**CASTLEBROUGH-STREET.**—To be LET, a roomy STORE, or Shop, with two entrances, in Castlebrough-between Market and King streets. Rent, 15a. per Annum. Apply at HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse.

**FINISHED APARTMENTS** to LET, with or without board. 221, Castlebrough-street, near Market-st.

**FINISHED APARTMENTS** wanted. (with or without Board) for a lady and gentleman. Apply, in person, to M. B. HIGGINS Office.

HOUSE, Elizabeth street, next Liverpool-street, Apply 69, Liverpool-street, to JOHN MORING.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a large Family HOUSE, eight large and lofty rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, garden and grounds, and plenty of good water. Fine view at the Head of Lavender Bay. Apply JOHN R.

TERSHAM.—To LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, &c.,

close to station. Mr. HENRY B. MORGAN.  
BELL-HOUSE to LET, in the city, centrally  
situated. C. H. ROOKE, 79, Pitt-street North.  
BELL-HOUSE to LET, extensive business premises,  
Pitt-street. RICHENS GRAYE.  
BARS and OFFICES to LET, Marquisie-place,  
Circular Quay. LEMMON and CAPE, 133, Pitt-st.  
SITES of APARTMENTS VACANT at Mrs.

BRADY'S, St. Kilda-House, Woolloomooloo-st.  
LET, a 4-MOONED HOUSE, in York-street, Ba-  
nquise at Mr. McLEAN'S, silversmith  
LET, the STORE, No. 44, Pitt street North  
Apply to J. F. HILLY, Esq.,  
LET, 145, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo,  
E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.  
LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, Adine, a good business

Apply H. VAUGHAN, 141, King street East.

LET, at Newtown, a first-class family RESIDENCE. Apply W. BALDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers.

BE LET, a real good BOARDING-HOUSE, cheap. HICHENS GEDYS, 333, Pitt-st., over chemist's.

LET, No. 45, Hunter-street, as a school or otherwise. Enquire on the premises.

LET a HOUSE over a confectionery. See ad.

LET, 286, Crown-street, a six-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen and servants' room. Apply to Mr. ROE, next door; or at 97, Elizabeth-street North.

LET, for three years, a HOUSE, 5 acres and 3 rods of land, opposite the Halfway House Bazaar. Apply the premises; or Britannia Hotel, Paddington.

LET, 3000 ACRES, enclosed, near Camlen: rent.

**LET, the DWELLING-HOUSE** in Barrack-street, at present occupied by the Rev. A. B. Davis. **Apply to Mr. LESTER, Danham Court, pool.**

**LET, at Surry Hills, a five-roomed COTTAGE,** with garden in front. **Apply W. TAYLOR, 100, Market-street.**

LET, 234, Pitt-street, near Market-street, lately occupied by Mr. Dolman. Apply to Mr. MULLEN, at Bazsar.

LET, THE HOUSE and STORES in George-street, lately occupied by Messrs. LINCKEN and CO. at Black's buildings, 135, Castle-gate-street North.

LET, that first-class Family RESIDENCE in Wynard-square, opposite Cohen's Hotel, containing arm-chairs, bath-room, and every convenience for a large

**L&T, on lease,** that very comfortable Family DWELLING, 10 rooms, 18, Wynyard-square, with comfort, next Spyer's Stores; very low rent. Apply **PHAEI, Margaret-street.**

**L&T, a HOUSE,** 6 rooms and kitchen; small garden in front, water laid on, in Elizabeth-street, Devonshire-street. Apply to **H. VAUGHAN, King-East;** or **Mr. BOWYER, grocer, opposite.**

**LET, in Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace, immediately, a commodious Family RESIDENCE, some, kitchen, servants' room, and store rooms; back lane, garden in front. Mr. REILLY, opposite.**

**LET, at Giebe Point, opposite the Rev. J. Fendrill's Academy, a Gentleman's RESIDENCE, with every accommodation suitable for a large family, including front and back gardens. Mr. GOLDEN, architect, Giebe Point.**

LET, an Elizabeth-street, Paddington, a first-class Family COTTAGE; also, a HOUSE in Woodstock-street, Paddington. Apply on the premises; or to W. LOB, Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

LET, one of those beautifully-situated HOUSES in Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street, with a fine view of the Harbour to the Heads. 9 rooms, water laid on, every convenience. Apply to Mr. HUDSON, Royal

L.T., with immediate possession, **ELLENHURST HOUSE** and Grounds, Sandwick. The house is situated for a gentleman's family, and can be inspected by Mr. BELL, on the premises; or to S. H. BOE, Sandwick.

**LOT 4, 8000 COTTAGE**, containing 4 rooms and kitchen; good well of water, yard, &c., near the Town Station. Also, for SALE, a 6-room HOUSE, on street, off Elizabeth-street. A Ship's CHRONOMETER, by a first-class maker, a bargain. Apply to **MR OCTAVIUS BRADLY**, auctioneer, King and George streets.

**AYERLEY, — BOARD AND RESIDENCE** is offered to a single gentleman in the house of a stable family, on moderate terms. Outfitless pass 16 minutes. Address C. D., HERALD OFFICE.

---

**HUNTER-STREET, corner of Castlorough-street. Apartments with Board.**



**WINDSOR.**

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

QUARTER SESSIONS, Tuesday, August 9th. — Before Mr. District Judge Cheke. — Robert William Medcalf, alias Peaseley, and John Fawls, alias Riley, stood charged with having, on the 20th April last, stolen a horse and one chestnut mare, the property of John Leatherbarrow, in the district of Maneroo, near Windsor on the 21st May last, &c. a lot of tan, and offered for sale. Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner, the other prisoner was undefended. The jury acquitted Medcalf, but found Fawls guilty, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Penitentiary, and remanded to goal. William Nicholls, farmer, of Freeman's Reach, was indicted for having, on the 24th June last, stabbed Mr. George Hall, an officer, Windsor, with intent, &c. Mr. Roberts with Mr. Walker, defended the prisoner. The defence was that the prisoner, an old man, was drunk on the occasion, and was unconscious of what he had done; he otherwise bore a good character. The jury acquitted the prisoner. These were the only cases for trial.

**FLOOD RELIEF.** — The committee at the whole of to-day, and went through the list of names to be tried. In most instances they awarded an equal amount to what had been previously given. There are nearly 500 families to relieve.

The 27th instant, being Saturday last, has been very unsettled. It rained heavily last night, and there have been frequent heavy showers to-day. A slight rise in the river is perceptible.

**LOWER MURKUMBIDGER.**

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

While we were congratulating ourselves on the calm weather that had been so long desired, a squall came through such serious mischief to other parts of the colony. I have now to report a high flood—by far the highest known since 1853. Strange to say, it was not occasioned by any unusual wind, but by nothing to account for the immense outspread of water, which extended far and wide. The river is now at its usual level. The creeks, however, still continue high, and the low-lying lands are under water. The water on the main road. Two of the stockpiles were put in jeopardy, but no serious loss has been incurred. There have been strange fluctuations in the weather lately, and the registered readings of the thermometer have been very remarkable. For instance, on the 27th ultimo, the lowest point was 29°. The next day it jumped up to 52, and continued with a few degrees less for some days. This morning there is a sensible fall, and the thermometer is in the season.

**THE NEW COMMISSION.**—Here at closure the new list of magistrates has caused some little excitement. In strict conformity with the uniform policy of the Government, the two gentlemen neglecting the country districts, in Wagga Wagga, and now at the head of the bar from the Narandera Bench two are removed. I will express no opinion as to the new one or the others; but some remarks, though, in the latter case, I might have been expected to make. It is to be regretted that the two gentlemen whose removal has been recommended on the new list were most indefatigable in their attention to the Bench at its first sitting, and since have continued to be most regular in their attendance. But the main point is, that the new list is supplied with only two magistrates, and one reading upwards of fifty miles from the town. This is considered, and rightly so, a just cause of complaint.

August 6.

**QUEENSLAND.**

**THE STEAMER QUEENSLAND,** who has Brisbane papers to the 6th inst.

**The Daily Guardian** of that date says:—An instance of the important improvements in progress for gaining access to the Brisbane River across the bay has occurred in the arrival of the City of Brisbane. After having occurred some delay, the vessel was off Cape Moreton at eight a.m. yesterday morning, and reached the bar three hours after leaving. Finding that there were only eight feet six inches, and the current was strong, the vessel was obliged to anchor at

The Union Jack for a pilot, Captain Knight rode up the river, reaching the city that morning, as the tide was ebbing. Mr. Francis immediately went off in a boat, and, without the vessel stopping, he piloted her as far as the wharves, in such manner that she could pass by the passengers would have been detained until midnight had it not been for this circumstance, it may safely be imagined that they were very grateful to Captain Knight.

Mr. Francis, who, as he left the ship, found the paddle-boats, rafts, and rigging manned by the passengers, giving him three hearty cheers. The scene was the most picturesque ever seen upon the river. As the boat passed, the boatsmen came up the river and when the tide had considerably fallen, and about one hundred and thirty passengers permitted to meet their friends, and letters and cargo delivered some twelve persons called there would otherwise have been no means of passing them. A large quantity of coal was stowed in the hold, and a small vessel of this size, 245 feet in length, could be brought through the sharp turns which are supposed to exist in the new channel, although it has not been ascertained whether or not this facility, when it is only half the width it is intended to be, the result is all the more satisfactory.

**MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—***The Guardian of Trinity* publishes the following notice concerning the manufacture of sugar, which had been kindly communicated by a gentleman who is at present engaged successfully, both in the growth and preparation of cane sugar. The writer says:—"White marble is a desirable temper time."—In order to manufacture superior sugar from inferior soils, or in any sort of soil, the best quality of lime is essentially necessary; as it is well known that lime containing magnesia both contributes to crystallization and granulation, and requires several pounds weight, where the number of ounces of white marble contained in the temper time would be sufficient,—the latter being merely the burnings of the former, and consequently producing a far lighter colour of sugar, with a much larger grain. The lime, also, acts on the beet root, as it has been proved by cases from the same source, that the exposure has been made, and the farmer is bolder than to give his crops a quantity of lime six times the quantity of lime. The jar should be always worked up when the quantity necessary for the clarification is obtained. The lime can be obtained from any of the States of India excepting those of Mysore and Thompson, Hawky, and Co., Ellis, Kinross, and

[illegible]

We quote from the *Courier's* Notes of the Week of at Saturday, as follows :—  
Write have been issued by the Speaker for the re-



turn of a member for the Marano district, in place of Mr. Brooker.

An appeal is about to be made to the public of Brisbane, through Lady Bowen and a number of other ladies, to furnish funds for the foundation of a lying-in hospital.

The fourth annual exhibition of poultry, under the auspices of the Brisbane Poultry Club, commenced on Tuesday last, and lasted until Wednesday. It was a very successful one, and the various exhibits were a great improvement on those of the previous year. The prize-money was a cup value £10 for three exhibitors the best collection of poultry, was secured by Mr. Walter Hill, the proprietor of the Brisbane Poultry Club, who, in company with Mr. Robert, the forger, named Harker, has recently been obtaining goods from Brisbane tradesmen under false pretences, on the credit of a cheque shown to them, signed by the name of the exhibitor. He has since left the colony, signed by himself. A boy, ten years of age, named Thomas Jackson, fell out of a boat belonging to the cutter Marmaduke, lying at anchor near the Seven-ten-mile Reef, in the Brisbane River. In spite of every effort made to save him, the boy was drowned. A meeting of the Queensland Rifle Association was held in the armoury, Brisbane, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the coming month. It was stated that the finances of the association were in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the amount of £400 having been advanced, while the funds in hand showed a deficiency of £100.

A little girl named Jane Andrews, who was severely burned some three weeks since in Ipswich, died in consequence of the injuries sustained, on Saturday last.

A meeting of the governors of the Brisbane Hospital was held on Thursday, at noon, at the Central Police Court, for the purpose of electing a treasurer in the room of Mr. Stephen Smith, who resigned the office on account of his projected departure from the colony. Mr. Abbott, of the Joint Stock Bank, was elected without opposition.

A fancy dress ball was given by his Excellency the Governor and Lady Bowen, at Government House, on Thursday evening. It was very successful.

A Citizens' Fire Brigade has been organised in Brisbane, upon a sound basis.

## VICTORIA.

THE YOUNG BRINGS TWO LATER NEWS FROM MELBOURNE, her date being the 6th instant.

The Age of Friday says:—The poultry show was opened by his Excellency the Governor, in the Exhibition Hall, yesterday, shortly after noon. The exhibits were more numerous, and showed a great improvement on former occasions in almost every department; and the judges, in many instances, must have been considerably surprised at the quality of the specimens. The most successful, and one of the most extensive exhibitors was Mr. J. W. Finlay, of Brunswick, who in addition to obtaining the first prize for chickens, was also awarded three silver medals, for the best of the following:—Crisp-prize of £2 10s, for the best pen of poultry. The song birds include the favourite English varieties. As respects to this department, there are some very fine specimens on exhibition. The birds of the kind in which is called the exhibition style, having a central pillar, fitted with rests, that turn round with the force of one of the birds lighting upon the branches, and thereby cause the birds upon the top of the tree, thus keeping them in a continual state of activity. The other, which is constructed by Mr. Harcourt, consists of four cage pillars, with a large glass globe for gold fish in the centre. The exhibition was well attended.

The case of Hodgkinson v. Clough, an action for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, which has occupied his Honor Sir Redmond Barry and a special jury of twelve, for the greater part of four days, terminated on Wednesday, in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1500.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

the evening was 74, and Roberts was frequently cheered upon the accomplishment of a feat of unusual dexterity.—Saturday's Argus reports that the fourth match in which Mr. Roberts has made his appearance was on the previous evening, his opponent being his agent, Mr. Norcliffe, who received 5000 points out of 10000. Mr. Roberts was in great play; and the result was a brilliant and rapid game. The match began at 10 o'clock, and terminated at twenty minutes to eleven, when the score stood—Roberts, 1001, and Norcliffe 738. The latter, therefore, although a good player, only succeeded in adding 288 points to his score. Mr. Roberts had several brilliant breaks in the course of the game, and in his largest he scored 114. The famous "spot" stroke came prominently forward, the red ball having been pocketed at intervals 24, 25, and again 2 times in succession, the next ball also being pocketed at 22, 23, and 22. The champion's play otherwise was characterised by splendid strokes of all kinds, including several most extraordinary "screws".

The Argus of Saturday mentions that the Lower House of Parliament expired by effluxion of time on the 24th instant. We understand that the writs for the first series of elections will be issued about the 1st of September.

The Ballarat Star reports that the justly famed Black Champion, died at the Mount Bateman station, of Mr. M. H. Baird, on Monday last, of disease of the liver. Mr. Baird bought him a short time since from Mr. Everingham, for a large sum. The Black Champion was a Black Champion will not only be a severe loss to the owner, but to the whole district, which can ill afford to spare a sire whose progeny is among the best in Victoria.

The Government Gazette, in the selection of the new members, Messrs. Reed and Barnes, marked "Esperance," for the election of a residence for the Governor. The Minister of Public Works likewise makes public the fact that Messrs. Smith and Reed are the authors of the second approved design.

The Ballarat Star says:—Two "new chums" about a couple of months in the colony, named Robert Wing and Mrs. Fennell, have been exhibiting at the public house, in the town of Ballarat, a number of the most valuable specimens of the human race, which they might obtain food and shelter in the look-up, as they were utterly penniless. On Thursday morning they were brought before Mr. Rother, on a charge of vagrancy, and were committed to the gaol. They were both young men; one is a druggist, and the other a cook, and though in poverty, they had the air of faded respectability about them. On Thursday evening they again showed themselves at the public house, and were again committed to the gaol, but in the absence of any charge against them they were denied admission.

From the ship Omar Pakha was landed on the 6th inst. a number of fine specimens of the human race, five Yorkshire pigs, fine specimens. A sixth animal died on the voyage. There were also landed, in good condition, four very fine horses, for Mr. Ross, a Murray squatter.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide papers to the 3rd instant. The Weekly Chronicle of 30th ultimo says:—The Customs Revenue imports and exports for the quarter ended 30th June last have been as follows:—From these returns it appears that the total value of the imports during the three months was £682,702; of the imports returned for home consumption, £610,100; and the value of the exports of South Australia, £671,013.

In noticing the resignation of the Ministry, the S. A. Register of the 1st observes:—The Ministry are again *hors de combat*, Mr. Ayers and his colleagues having placed their hands in the hands of his Excellency on Saturday last. It appears that Mr. Stow had resolved upon resigning immediately on the resignation of Mr. Milne; but had been induced to wait until the resignation of Mr. Milne, and then to resign. The resignation of Mr. Stow was a surprise, as he had been expected to remain in the Ministry. When that was settled, Mr. Ayers, finding that Mr. Stow was firm in his determination to quit office, and being left with only two colleagues, he decided to resign. The resignation of Mr. Stow was a surprise, as he had been expected to remain in the Ministry. When that was settled, Mr. Ayers, finding that Mr. Stow was firm in his determination to quit office, and being left with only two colleagues, he decided to resign.

The case of Hodgkinson v. Clough, an action for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, which has occupied his Honor Sir Redmond Barry and a special jury of twelve, for the greater part of four days, terminated on Wednesday, in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1500.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

As showing to some extent (says the Age) the failure of the wheat crops in the western district, we may mention that the value of the exports from the port of Melbourne for the first six months of the present year, amounted to only £2080, as against £14,400, the value of the exports during the corresponding period of 1863.

ordinary fame. The president reminded the committee that the first thing to be determined was as to the desirability of establishing a model farm. With respect to the extent of the land, he thought 100 acres would be sufficient for the present, but not for future operations. Mr. Forster said that the Government Farm comprised about 1500 acres. The committee was instructed to invite the co-operation of the Commission of Enquiry, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the Melbourne Board of Agriculture for information respecting the model farm of Victoria.

The Ministerial—The Register of August 3rd says:—The various opinions were about yesterday as to Mr. Bagot's chances of forming a Ministry. It was confidently expected early in the afternoon that Mr. Davenport had consented to take the post of Chief Secretary, and rumours were going round that the Government was likely to form. Chief Secretary, Mr. Davenport; Attorney-General, Mr. Stow; Treasurer, Mr. A. Blyth; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Bagot; and Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Stow. Mr. Bagot had been successful in his attempt to form an Administration.

DIARIES OF A LADY OF QUALITY, FROM 1793 TO 1844.

ERUCTION OF THE REBEL LORDS IN 1746. Letter describing the execution of the Rebel Lords in 1746, copied from the original.

"August 17th—The Lord's trial, I thought it would not be disagreeable to you to have an account of their exit on the last of their tragedy, especially as I saw part of it. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets. The execution was a very curious sight. The rebels came there between nine and ten to see if everything was prepared. The scaffold was nine feet above the ground, with a rail and black bay hanging from it. On the floor (which was covered with straw) the following gentlemen lay two feet and six inches apart: near it lay two bags to receive the heads, and two white sheets to wrap the bodies in, and on each side were the coffins with coronets and inscriptions, and on the ground two black and white sheets.



THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864

**TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.**

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

**WEST MAITLAND.**

Wednesday morning.  
The river is 18 feet above high water mark. A large portion of Louth Park is flooded. There were several land slips in High-street on the river bank during the night.  
All night it has been raining heavily at intervals. The weather is still threatening, and the river is rising slowly.

**TAMWORTH.**

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

The Oddfellows held their dinner yesterday, and a public ball in the evening, which was well attended.

The homestead of Mrs. Best, at Oolong Creek, near Gunning, was stuck-up on Monday night, by three armed men with blackened faces. A quantity of tea, sugar, and other articles were stolen.

**QUEKENSCLIFF.**  
Wednesday evening.

**MELBOURNE.**  
Wednesday evening.

Flour and wheat, no prices given.  
Sales of tobacco are reported at full rates; growers  
has changed hands.  
ARRIVED—Squaw, Tybee, Midas, Maggie, Planter  
No 2, Victor, Oak, and Result, from Newcastle, Mich.

**SYDNEY DETACHMENT OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—On the eve of the departure from Auckland, of this gallant little band, the *New Zealand Herald* of 20th ultimo passed a well-merited eulogium on the brave fellows for their meritorious conduct both in the field and in quarters. To this we add the following:

from the time of landing in the colony, upwards of three years ago:—"The battery of artillery now under orders to embark for New South Wales, arrived in New Zealand on the 17th April, 1860, under the command of Captain (now Major) Strover, and disembarked at Taranaki. They brought four guns and a large supply of ammunition with them, which were very acceptable, as there was but a limited supply of field guns and ammunition then in the colony. As the Walters despite had just commenced, the

under the command of Major Strovor and the late Lieutenant McNaghen (the only two officers of artillery that in New Zealand), they took part in every affair that occurred from the commencement to the termination of the Waitara campaign. The total strength of the battery in the field was two officers and fifty men, and owing to the number of positions occupied on both sides of the river of Taranaki this small force was always broken up into several detachments, and in no single affair did the battery

that they were generally well up to the front, we may say that the casualties in the battery were one officer and three men killed: one officer and fifteen men wounded. Although they will return to Sydney after an absence of three and a half years without anything to show the arduous and dangerous duties they have been engaged in, they will carry with them the knowledge of having performed the duties at all times and under all circumstances, both in the field and in barracks, to the entire satisfaction of their

Victorian crosses and medals for distinguished services in the field awarded to those less entitled to them than the brave artillerymen who at the attack by a rebelle on No. 3 Redoubt, threw loaded shells from the parapet into the ditch among the rems, and cut the fuses to three-fourths of an inch in order to prevent the possibility of the attacking party either throwing the shells out of the ditch, or getting out of the way before they burst: but it cannot lessen the credit

and which contributed so much towards defeating the rebels in their rash but determined attack on a position occupied by British troops. On the termination of the war in 1861 the head quarters of the battery proceeded to Auckland and were employed with the other troops during the summer of 1862 extending the Great South Road, for which service they received the most liberal allowance from the Colonial Government of 3s. a day for every eight hours' actual labour performed. A large section of the battery was

and when the Waikato campaign commenced, the head quarters of the battery moved up to the Queen's Redoubt, from which place they were detached to Taukau, Koheroa, and other posts, where artillery were stationed, on the Waikato. Owing to the field operations in the Waikato district being conducted principally by Captain Mercer's field battery, the group party remained below Ngauruaia until the head-quarters

strong fortified works of the rebels justified the supposition that they intended making a determined stand. The headquarters under Captain Smith, who succeeded Major Brover, on promotion, was assembled at Packerin, with the heavy ordnance, &c., required to reduce the rebel stronghold. In April last they accompanied the headquarters of the army to Tauranga taking with them 16 8-inch mortars, two 24-pound howitzers, and a number of coborn mortars, and were present at the attack on the

have been stationed. Now, our readers might very naturally imagine that the men, after three years and a half road-making and campaigning will return to Sydney richer than they were when they left it in 1880. It is, however, they so think, they are greatly mistaken. In Sydney, where they had only the daily routine of a soldier's life as privates, the non-commissioned officers received it, and the gunners £1. per diem colonial pay. In New Zealand, where they had little else but hard knocks, they received

due for the purpose of supplying necessities consequent upon the extra wear and tear occasioned by the duties they were engaged in. This is not the first time we have had occasion to remark upon what we cannot but consider a very great oversight, to say the least of it, on the part of our colonial Legislature. Can we be surprised if we find a journal like the *Canterbury Press* asserting that "the men hate the cause they are fighting for"? This, of course, cannot be truly said of them. The cause is

men of all arms of the regular service now in New Zealand have just cause to complain of the niggardliness of the colonial Legislature, in the way in which they have been treated; nor can we expect that they will leave us with any feeling of regret. The legislators of this country have acted neither well nor wisely in this particular, and we trust that even yet they will do tardy justice to our brave defenders, who will carry with them the hearty good wishes of the people of Auckland." H. M. S. Esq arrived in

**MORE RAIN**—With slight intermissions heavy rain has fallen for the last four days. It appears to have come from the north and west, as we learn that it was raining at Tenterfield early on Saturday morning, and at several intermediate places shortly after, while in Sydney it appears to have been a steady drizzle throughout the day.

The river rose considerably on Saturday, but fell again on Sunday morning it again began to rise, and slowly advanced during the next two days, until last night it was about fifteen feet above the ordinary level. The Gust- lighter up to yesterday, we learn, showed no signs of a fresh. The weather, since the commencement of the rain, has been rough and squally. In the afternoon a perfect tornado passed over the town, but fortunately did not last long. As the spring crops are advancing, and the

weather is much to be desired.—*Singapore Times*—  
yesterday.

THE DIGGINGS.—With regard to the roof, we learn that the prospectors are down twenty-two feet, and have raised a large quantity of quartz; but all the accounts we have received are to the same effect: that, although the specimens of lumps placed aside by the prospectors are undeniably very rich, the general mass of the quartz has not a promising appearance. Two other claims had been sent

On the north, as we have, another claim has been taken up, and striking the reef two feet from the surface, it shows about some eighteen feet. The alluvial sinkings, up to the present time, have shown *nil*, and some of the parties have returned, giving it up as a bad job. The sinking is in the first instance, through some five feet of red clay and quartz, then coming to yellow clay and slaty clay and sand, and through that to yellow clay, quartz, and a very hard

shot. From there it is pipocoy all the way down. Oad u  
the parties returned, waded down sixty feet, and another  
fifty-three feet. The alluvial search has, from all accounts,  
been made all over the flat, but without obtaining a spout.  
The numbers stated as on the diggings was about: forty-  
*Wagga Wagga Express.*

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co to direct the  
attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade,  
to their sale of damaged cryodons and greys, stock of all kinds  
of goods, and all other articles, at their sale, on the 11th inst.

Latex Spanish Fruited Chocote Tree, Flowering Shrub, &c. -  
Mr. John Solomon begs to remind purchasers of his sale, this day,  
at 11 o'clock, of the above. A punctual attendance is requested.  
-ADT,

[au/nla.news-page1475](#)



# ARRIVAL OF THE BALCLUTHA AT ADELAIDE, WITH THE ENGLISH MAIL, PER NORTHAM.

NEWS TO 4TH JULY.

UNSUCCESSFUL RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.  
EXPECTED DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.  
RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.  
CAPTURE OF ALSEN AND OCCUPATION OF JUTLAND.  
DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA BY A FEDERAL WAR STEAMER.  
DEATH OF SMITH O'BRIEN.  
RETREAT OF GRANT OVER THE JAMES RIVER.  
GOLD IN NEW YORK, 210.  
40,000 FEMALE WANDERERS IN NEW YORK.  
REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.

Adelaide, Wednesday, 6 a.m.  
The Balclutha arrived at Glenelg, at 2 o'clock this morning, after a passage of ninety-four hours from King George's Sound. Her passage down was 104 hours; she experienced furious westerly gales throughout. The Bombay's passage occupied 176 hours.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Northam, Captain Skottowe, arrived at King George's Sound at 6 p.m. on the 5th, having left Galle 6.30 p.m. 1st July.

Captain Ellis, R.N., late naval agent, died on board on July 6th. Captain Skottowe is in charge of the mails; Mr. A. Baylis, purser.

## PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY: Messrs. Robin, Haddleton, Man, Williams, Boyle, Geard, Bertin, Elliot, Powell, Smith, Assistant Commissary-General Bartlett, Staff-Surgeons Lewin and McDermott, Assistants Carson, Popplewell, and Surgeon Wadsworth, 70th Foot.

FOR MELBOURNE: Mr. and Mrs. Sichel, Mr. Pearson, Deputy Commissary-General, Home, two Misses Horne, Mr. T. W. and G. Horne, Messrs. Cullimore, McKenzie, Flint, Jacob, Meyers, and Captain Evans.

FOR ADELAIDE: Messrs. Phillips and Martin. The Northam was expected to leave the Sound at 5 p.m. on the 6th August.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

London, 27th June.  
The Australian April Mails were delivered in London on the 14th and 23rd June.

The Queen continues in good health, and held a third Court at Buckingham Palace on the 21st June.

The Prince and Princess of Wales give their first ball at Marlborough House on the 4th of July.

The Duke of Newcastle's health is much improved.

A large and influential deputation of Australians waited on the Colonial Secretary on 22nd June to protest against continued transportation, and referred to the Duke of Newcastle's speech in February, 1863, giving a distinct pledge that transportation to Australia should at an early date entirely cease. After much discussion the Colonial Secretary declined to give any pledge on the subject.

The Parliament and British people are entirely absorbed with the Dano-German question. The London Conference held its last sitting on the 25th June without successful result.

The Danish Plenipotentiary severely criticised the inconsistent policy of the British Government, and is varying attitudes. Earl Clarendon replied warmly and vehemently against the charge. The general feeling in England is for peace, although the public are annoyed at the wavering conduct of the Ministers.

The British fleet is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the Baltic.

The attitude of Denmark is as bold and defiant as that of Germany is insolent and domineering; but France and Russia give no sign.

In the House of Commons, Hennessy's bill to stop emigration from Ireland was negatived by 80 votes to 32. Berkeley's motion for vote by ballot at the ensuing elections was also negatived by 212 votes against 123.

Gladstone introduced his bill to enable anyone to make a contract with his attorney to do work for a fixed sum.

It is stated that 40,000 females are wandering outside in New York alone—the relatives of Irishmen plied with drink, and carried off to fill the broken ranks of the Federal army.

The Confederate war steamer Alabama arrived at Cherbourg on the 11th June for repairs. Next day the Federal steamer Kearsage, 1031 tons register, carrying eight guns, commanded by Captain Winslow, arrived, and instead of anchoring, cruised outside the breaker, challenging the Alabama to fight; the latter accepted the challenge and the combat took place on Sunday, 19th June, nine miles from Cherbourg. After severe fighting for an hour and a quarter, the Alabama's rudder was disabled by a shell, but she continued the engagement until she sank. Captain Semmes, 12 officers, and 30 men, were saved by the boats of the English steam-yacht Deerhound, owned by Mr. Lancaster, who, after getting them on board, steamed at once for Southampton, where they were landed.

The Kearsage possessed much greater speed than the Alabama, and was heavily coated with chain-plating covered with wood, of which Captain Semmes was not aware. The Federal commander considers they are all bound in honour to surrender as prisoners of war. Meanwhile Captain Semmes and his officers are fitting out another powerful war steamer. The Kearsage was much disabled by the action, and owed her safety to her chain-plating.

The Euphrates submarine telegraphic line was not expected to be in working order for two months.

The increased rates of postage to Australia commenced on the 1st July.

A grant of £20,000 has been bestowed on Sir Rowland Hill.

The motion commendatory of the Essays and Reviews has been carried in both Houses of Convention.

The Rev. Charles Bromby has been appointed Bishop of Tasmania.

The right of the civil authorities to refuse

marriage to Roman Catholic priests is to be argued at Bordeaux.

A fearful accident with loss of life occurred on June 7th on the Egham branch South-Western Railway.

The American steamer Berkshire was destroyed by fire on June 9th. Fifty lives were lost.

A new line of steamers has commenced running between New York and Havre.

## SPORTING.

The Oaks Stakes were won by Fille-de-l'Air, with Breeze second.

The Ascot Hunt Cup was won by Gem of the Sea, with Crisis second.

The Gold Cup—Scottish Chief, 1; Little Leaf, 2. France Prize of Paris—Vermont, 1; Blair Athol, 2. Fille-de-l'Air, the winner of the Oaks, was distanced.

## OBITUARY.

William Smith O'Brien, Dr. Lexard Emanuel, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Lady Grenville, Earl of Gosford, Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Earl Poulett, Sir Edward Bacon, Sir John Gordon, Major Cochrane, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Henry Seymour, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Senior, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. William Fox, Professor Ferrier, Professor Miller, Rev. Canon Cureton, Sir W. Codrington, Mr. George Lance, Mr. J. Archer, and the King of Wurtemberg.

## AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 15th.

The war in America still continues. General Grant after declaring most emphatically that he would capture Richmond, has been forced to abandon every position he has assumed; and after a month's strategy and a fortnight's severe fighting the Federals have lost 100,000 men in killed, wounded, or prisoners. Large reinforcements have been sent to both armies.

The Federal Government calls for fresh troops and a loan of eighty millions sterling. After crossing the Rapidan, Grant marched direct on Richmond, to penetrate the Confederate lines with a view of driving the Confederates across the Chickahominy. A battle commenced on the 3rd instant, when the Confederate position was carried with a loss to the Federals of 2000 men. Two days afterwards, at daybreak, Grant again assaulted the Confederates along the whole line, and carried the enemy's entrenchments at several points, but was afterwards repulsed with a loss of 6000 men.

On the 5th and 6th instant the Confederates assaulted Grant's lines without success. On the 13th instant, Grant then changed his base of operations from White House to the James River, intending to post his army on the south bank there. It is reported he will commence siege operations; but military authorities assert that the campaign has failed, and although he is within thirteen miles of Richmond as McClellan was, he can never reach that city, and must retreat to Washington.

The Confederates have erected formidable batteries on the Mississippi, and burnt several Federal steamers.

Great excitement prevails in the Federal States about the Presidential Election—Fremont and Cochrane are nominated.

The Federals have been driven out of Arkansas and Louisiana by the Confederates, with a loss of 16,000 prisoners.

The Fugitive Slave Law Bill was repealed by a vote of 84 against 58.

The Republican Convention at Baltimore re-nominated Lincoln for President.

The Federal public debt is 1700 million dollars. The daily expenses of Government amount to 2½ million dollars.

New York State owes (national liabilities and all) one billion dollars, equal to two hundred millions and one thousand pounds sterling, and within £13,600,000 sterling of the value of all her real estate.

The House of Representatives passed a bill forbidding time bargains for gold or exchange; all the negotiations to be in public places.

Gold, 197½ on the 15th instant.

Should Lee succeed in defeating Grant or Sherman during the Presidential contest, it is anticipated a commercial panic would ensue, and a furious agitation of popular passions occur, causing a civil war in the Northern States.

## FRANCE.

Government is again defeated in the elections for the Council-General by the democratic party.

The Government has become so alarmed that domiciliary visits are being made all over France.

The Council-General have no political functions, but have expressed opinions which it is legal to publish; hence the anxiety of the Executive.

The Japanese Ambassadors suddenly left Paris. It is said they have been recalled to their own country.

## DENMARK.

Copenhagen, June 20th.

The Rigsdag was opened to-day by the President of the Council, who read a speech from the throne, which contained the following passages:—"The threatening crisis of the Fatherland, and the expenditure necessary for the continuation of the war, have caused this convocation of the Rigsdag. We have recently learned for how little the clearest right reasons in Europe, and how isolated we are. We, therefore, acceded to the painful sacrifice of the country south of Schleswig. The enemy demands more; but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us. May God grant that at least in a certain place the sympathy for us may grow into active support."

Telegrams from Vienna state that Austria and Prussia are willing to accept an armistice for not less than two months; but Denmark will not hear of concession or compromise.

The German papers speak confidently of the possibility of war with England.

At the last sitting of the Conference, Earl Russell expressed a hope, in which the neutral Powers concurred, that whatever might be the issue of the conflict, the independence of the Danish monarchy would be preserved.

## RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA.

A meeting of the Sovereigns of the above countries took place on the 19th instant, at Kensington. It is reported that Austria, Russia, and Prussia bind themselves by a convention to act together upon all European questions at the present time, to declare the Polish question an internal, and not an international, question, and mutually to guarantee to each other their existing frontiers, and also to report progress.

It is reported that Prussia would, with

the concurrence of Austria, propose at the Federal Diet that the German Confederation should declare war against Denmark. The Austrian Government issued a diplomatic note declaring that the meeting of sovereigns had no reference to the formation of a holy alliance. This, however, is not credited.

## ITALY.

Garibaldi has gone to the baths of Ischia in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht, for the benefit of his health.

It is proposed as a new mode of solving the Roman question to transfer the Provisional Capital of Italy from Turin to one of the cities of Austrian Italy, or the Marches, thus having it as near Rome as possible.

The Pope's health continues in a critical state. In the event of his death it is thought the French Emperor will not oppose the wishes of the Italians to occupy Rome.

## POLAND.

The latest accounts state that the insurrection still continues.

Polish women are torn from their families and transported to Siberia, where their marriages are broken, and they are forced to contract fresh unions.

## TURKEY.

Prince Consen has parted from the Sultan on most satisfactory terms, and the concentration of Turkish troops on the Danube has been countermanded.

## SPAIN.

The Government has resolved to retain possession of the Chincha guano islands until the Peruvian Government make compensation for wrongs done.

Chili and Bolivia have joined Peru against Spain.

The Chilean squadron is ordered to Peruvian waters.

## MEXICO.

The Emperor Maximilian has arrived, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Several battles have been fought, resulting in favour of the French. The future army of occupation will consist of 16,000 men; 8000 will be French, 6000 Austrian, and 2000 Belgian, the whole commanded by a French General.

## GREECE.

Greek troops were landed at Corfu on June 1st.

The King left on the 24th June for Athens after a most hearty reception.

## INDIA.

## CALCUTTA.

18th July.  
The Indian Government intend introducing different kinds of currency notes in each Presidency.

The enlistment of seamen in Calcutta for the Federal States has attracted the notice of Government.

Waste lands are bought up with rapidity; 42 rupees per acre has been paid in Assam.

Exchange on London: 8½ months, 2½ to 2½. Freights to London: seeds, 2½ to 2½, and expected to increase.

## BOMBAY.

July 18.  
A decisive battle took place on the 2nd June between the armies of the Amer of Cabul, and his brother Ufal Khan. The latter was defeated with the loss of 2000 killed and 4000 prisoners.

Freights to London very low. Cotton, £1 15s. to £2; seeds, none. Exchange: six months' sight, 2½; credits, 2½.

## CEYLON.

21st July.  
Freights maintained; tonnage ample. Rates: Coffee, in sacks, £4 5s.; bags, 15s. to £1. Oil, £3 15s.

## MADRAS.

18th July.  
Freights depressed. Rice, sugar, and salt-petre, £2. Hides and cotton, 25 5s., with downward tendency.

## CHINA.

## SHANGHAI.

21st June.  
Freights, £3 5s. to £4; silk, £5; tea, £4; exchange, six months; bank paper, 6s. 9½d.

## HONGKONG.

Exchange, six months, 84s. 9½d.

## MANILA.

Tobacco warehouses at Manila, containing 86,000 quintals of leaf, were totally destroyed by fire on 6th June.

## SINGAPORE.

July 8th.  
Exchange on London, at six months' sight, 4s. 2½d. Freights, £3 5s. to £4.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

June 27th.  
The money market, since the reduction of the Bank rate to 6 per cent., is steady, with a tendency to stringency.

Lowest rates for bills in general market 6 per cent. for short loans in England. Government securities 4 to 5 per cent.; Consols for money 8½ to 9; ditto for account, 8½ to 9.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Victoria Six per Cent., April-October, 109 to 110; New South Wales Five per Cent., 1866, 100 to 101; New Zealand Six per Cent., 109 to 111; Queensland Six per Cent., January-July, 108 to 110; South Australian Six per Cent., 109 to 111.

## EXPORTS.

The total exports to Australia show an increase over the previous month of £200,430; the bulk of the increase is to the Melbourne market.

The exports to Melbourne for this month amount to £213,212, against £274,366 for the preceding month; increase £138,846, principally in fine goods, wrought leather, apparel, and tobacco.

To Sydney and Moreton Bay the exports only show an increase for the month of £13,349—the advance being principally on iron, sheet lead, and beer. Shipments of candles are unusually small.

The exports to Adelaide show an increase of £6889 over the previous month.

The New Zealand shipments show an increase of £16,364 for the month.

## WOOL REPORT.

24th June.  
Sales closed on June 9; total number of

bales catalogued, 103,763. On the reduction of the rate of discount to 7 per cent., an advance of 1d. to 1½d. was established.

40,000 bales were bought for France. Choice brands of Port Phillip and Sydney wools brought extremely high rates, and it is anticipated the next sales in July and August will maintain present prices.

The Union Bank of Australia, as acting financial agents for the Queensland Government, invite tenders for £100,000 Six per Cent. Bonds secured on the revenues of the colony. The South Australian Company declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the 29th June.

The London Chartered Bank of Australia declared a dividend for the half-year of 4 per cent., free of income tax.

New Zealand Government debentures for one million sterling, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and redeemable in fifty years, are offered to the public by Crown agents for the colonies.

TALLOW in demand, at prices from 6d. to 1s. higher than former quotations.

LEATHER.—Good business done in Australian at fair prices.

HIDES.—Public sales have been small, but Australian still command former rates.

BARK.—Mimosa rather lower, but large quantities sold.

OILS.—Lined, rape, and coconut, decreased in price; sperm, £4 lower.

WHALEBONE, from Bremen, sold at £510 per ton; polar, from New York, fetched £440.

SUGAR.—At late sales, raw sugar declined 1s. per cwt.; stock 15,000 tons less than last year.

COFFEE.—Plantation and native, 1s. to 2s. lower; Mocha held for full prices.

RICE in active demand for speculation at advanced prices. British copper, 25 lower; Burma, £26 to £28; yellow metal, 8½d.; quicksilver, 28 10s. per bottle.

CORN MARKET.—The market is firm at an advance of 2s. Barley 1s. dearer. Oats in good demand.

SPIRITS.—In expectation of a war with Germany, a good business has been done at a slight advance.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, 2s. per cwt. higher; Irish beef and pork declined.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
Champion of the Sea, Fiery Star, Kent, Wave of Life, Lady Jocelyn (s.), Chrysolite, Planet, Damascus, Celano, Harkaway, Royal Standard, Glendower, Blackwall, Ardgob, Caroline, Antipodes, Lady Alice, Alwynot, John Norman, Cashmere, Verulam, Percy (steamer), Isabella Brown, Annie Wilson, Westminster, Derwent Water, St. Dunstan, Pride of the Ocean, and Yorkshire.

DEPARTURES.  
FOR MELBOURNE.—Blue Jacket, Essex, Giant's Causeway, Surat, Devonshire, Black Swan, and Precursor.

FOR TASMANIA.—Westbury.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Lady Jocelyn (s.), Planet, Damascus, Celano, Harkaway, Blackwall, Ardgob, Riddiman, From Launceston.—Caroline, and Antipodes.

FROM MELBOURNE.—Kent, Wave of Life, Chrysolite, Royal Standard, Glendower, Benares, Yorkshire, Pride of the Ocean.

FROM ADELAIDE.—Alwynot, Verulam, From Port Augusta.—John Norman.

FROM NULSON.—Cashmere.

FROM HOBART.—Percy (s.), Isabella Brown.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.—Annie Wilson.

FROM CANBERRA.—Westminster.

FROM PORT LYTTELTON.—Derwent Water.

DEPARTURES.  
FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Anstruther.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Great Britain (s.), Essex, Giant's Causeway, Clutha, Isambard, Lightning, Angles, Mary Ann Wilson.

FOR SYDNEY.—The Royal Edward, Nineveh, Ann, J. L. Hill, James Lindsay, Sir Odo Cherwell.

FOR QUEENSLAND.—Young Ocean, Lady Young (s.), Cornwallis.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Loehner.

FOR PORTLAND.—Glendower, Eagle, Speed, Columbus, Surin.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Orient, Radan, Countess of Fife.

FOR CANBERRA.—British Empire, Devonshire.

FOR PORT PHILLIP.—Golden Pines, Rupert, Calliance, Lincolnshire.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—Westbury.

FOR OCEAN.—Star of Peace.

FOR OTAGO.—Camilla, Black Swan, Precursor.

FOR SWAN RIVER.—Marchmont.

THE WEATHER.—During the last few days the weather has been most severe. It rained more or less every day up to Wednesday, when it seemed as though the clouds had retired, and the sun shone brightly. The rain, however, continued. Streams upon streams of water fell, and in the afternoon the wind rose to a furious hurricane. At 4 o'clock Great central large trees were torn up by the roots, and branches were scattered in every direction. On Thursday evening it was thought that fine weather was going to show up for a time, the sky being beautifully clear, with a few light clouds, but at twelve o'clock the black bill of threatening storm clouds had again stretched across the same dome. Yesterday morning broke sunny and bright, but when the sun had reached the zenith a cold wind blew gusts of sleet and rain, which were less continued during the day. All the clouds have been more or less flooded, and the roads are in a frightful state.—Young Tribune of Saturday.

LOW IN THE BURN.—The Young Tribune of Saturday says:—On Tuesday morning last Mrs. Hunter, wife of the blacksmith of that name, sent her little boy, about seven or eight years old, for some milk, and a short distance from home. The boy obtained the milk, and was on his way home, when he was overtaken by a man who questioned him as to whom he was going. He replied "home," and the man asked him to go with him. The boy refused, and the man threatened to take him by force. The boy then ran home, and his mother, when she found he was missing, sent him out to find him. The man then returned, and the boy was found without a word of explanation. The man was then taken to the police station, and was found to be a man named James in a country school.

AMERICA.

June 15th.  
Hostilities between Grant and Lee in Virginia are continued, with fearful loss to the Federals.

On the 18th May Grant again attacked Lee, who was strongly posted before Spotsylvania Court-house. The Federals were repulsed, with a loss amounting to 12,000 killed and wounded. On the 20th Grant marched towards Fredericksburg, on the Richmond railway, endeavouring to turn Lee's right. Lee fell back to a strong position between the North and South Anna rivers. Grant, finding the position too strong for an assault, moved to the river Pamunkey, which

he crossed on the 28th, threatening Richmond. Lee then attempted to get round the left of the Federals, covering Richmond. On the 1st June Grant's left tried to turn Lee's right, but was unsuccessful. On the 3rd Grant assaulted Lee's whole line and drove him to the entrenchments. On the 5th and 6th the Confederates' lines were repulsed, and were repulsed. The above-mentioned movements were all attended with much loss and severe fighting. The balance being greatly in favour of the Confederates. The latest advice reports that Grant had again changed his front, and had shifted the centre of his operations from the north-east to the south-east of Richmond. Grant is thus in immediate contiguity with General Butler, who occupies a strongly fortified position of the James River, and gives him support to the Federal gunboats. The Federals under Burbridge were defeated by Morgan at Cynthiana, with the loss of 600 killed and wounded. The Federals under Sherman were pursuing Johnston in Georgia, and the armies are now facing each other near Atlanta, the capital of the State, and a battle is shortly expected. The Federals under Sturges, who left Memphis to check Forest's movement in Sherman's rear, were defeated by Forest in Tennessee, with the loss of artillery and many prisoners. Sherman himself was killed.

There is great excitement throughout the North on the subject of the approaching elections. Fremont is nominated against Lincoln. The House of Representatives had passed a bill forbidding buggies in gold on the Exchange, and prohibiting their negotiation in public places.

Gold, 97½ premium.

CONTINENT.

The war between Denmark and Germany is at a standstill, pending the duration of the Conference, which is expected to be resumed immediately. Accounts from Schleswig state that a large quantity of munitions of war and numbers of men had passed towards Jutland. The total force of Prussian troops in the Duchies and Jutland is stated at 60,000.

The Danish Envoy in London informed Earl Russell that the blockade of the German Ports would be resumed to-day.

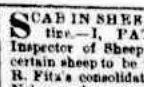
A meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, has taken place at Adelaide. The Sovereigns were attended by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs. A telegram from Vienna states that the sovereigns had come to an understanding upon the Dano-German question, and that Prussia, with the concurrence of Austria, would propose at the Federal Diet that the German Conference should declare war against Denmark.

VERA CRUZ. May 28th.  
The Emperor and Empress Maximilian arrived to-day, and left immediately for Mexico.

COMMERCIAL.

The exports for May, to Melbourne, amounted to £12,212, being an increase of £156,0





Spring field, 14th July, 1864. R. FITZGERALD.

Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castle-reagh-street, near Park-street.  
N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

*[Illegible text]*

**COLONIAL WINES.**—For SALE, a PARCEL of 1863 vintage, about 3000 gallons in all (red & white), superior quality; to be sold in one or two lots. Apply to **JOHN FRAZER and Co., York-street.**

GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, Parramatta-street.

**F. P. MEARES** (successor to  
F. Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway  
Terminus, on **TUESDAY**, 16th instant, at 10 o'clock  
About 40 tons of box and ironbark billet wood.  
Terms, cash.

5619



**Ex a.s. Tasmania, from Hobart Town.**

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 11th August.

To Hay and Corn Dealers, Timber Merchants, Livestock  
Stable Keepers, Contractors, and others.  
For Sale, without reserve.

**L**. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Willis, Messers. and Co. to sell by auction, on Walker's Wharf, THE  
AFTERNOON, at 3.

The cargo of the s.s. Tasmanian, from Hobart Town, comprising  
 60,000 full-cut hardwood shingles  
 2,352 hardwood buttens, 10 to 18 feet  
 1,118 ditto ditto, 8 to 14 feet  
 300 wattle staves.  
**HAY.**  
 104 bales hydraulic pressed cotton hay.  
*Terms at sale.*

Richmond Cedar.  
On Campbell's Wharf.  
FRIDAY, 12th August.  
To Timber Merchants, Cabinet Makers, and others.  
First lot to be offered.

**L. E. THREKELD and CO.** will sell  
at 3, auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY  
First lot to be offered,  
Ex Maid of Riverton,  
32 logs Richmond cedar, containing about 18,000 \$  
more or less.  
This cedar is for unreserved sale, to close an account  
of the timber service of the New Zealand Government.

Terms at sale.  
New York Lumber.  
FRIDAY, 12th August.  
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

For Sale, without reserve,  
On Campbell's Wharf.

Clear Pine  
Merchantable White Pine  
Ditto Spruce  
Ceiling and Flooring Boards, &c.

W. E. THREKELD and CO. have

Received instructions to sell by auction, Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 40,406 feet merchantable white pine flooring boards—  
1-inch, T. and G., P. one S.  
30,431 feet ditto ditto ceiling ditto, 4-inch, P. one S.  
25,991 feet ditto ditto wide shalving ditto, 1-inch, one S.  
1494 feet ditto ditto ditto ditto, P. two S. and

edgcs  
6242 feet clear white pine, P. one S., 3-inch  
2130 feet ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 2-inch  
10,187 feet ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 1 1/2-inch  
2191 feet ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 1 1/2-inch  
10,032 feet ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 1-inch.  
Terms at sale.

---

**Kauri Pine Spars.**

On Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.  
FRIDAY, 19th August.  
To Shipwrights, Captains and Owners of Vessels, Time  
Merchants, and others.  
For unreserved sale.

**L.** E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Cuthbert Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, Ex Rodertok Dhu,  
12 Kauri pine spars,  
53 x 31 x 33    54 x 23 x 23    55 x 33 x 31  
56 x 31 x 32    51 x 23 x 23    60 x 22 x 31

64 x 34 x 34	61 x 31 x 31	61 x 26 x 29
60 x 38 x 33	60 x 34 x 34	65 x 33 x 33
23 ditto ditto ditto		
46 x 31 x 33	46 x 25 x 25	48 x 30 x 30
46 x 26 x 27	46 x 27 x 28	45 x 31 x 31
46 x 26 x 31	48 x 28 x 30	48 x 32 x 33
48 x 31 x 32	45 x 33 x 34	44 x 31 x 37
44 x 28 x 28	43 x 30 x 29	43 x 24 x 24
41 x 21 x 30	42 x 17 x 18	43 x 24 x 24

41 x 35 x 25	40 x 17 x 15	45 x 55 x 34
41 x 30 x 31	41 x 31 x 32	40 x 34 x 34
43 x 31 x 31	46 x 28 x 30	
24 ditto ditto logn		
39 x 30 x 31	20 x 13 x 12	
12 ditto ditto ditto		
27 x 33 x 28	20 x 21 x 25	
12 ditto ditto ditto		
18 x 17 x 31	9 x 23 x 23.	

A certain list of the stores can be seen at the Rooms  
the auctioneers, 362, George-street, where also any fur-  
ther particulars may be ascertained.  
Terms of sale.  
Watches, Clothing, Boots, &c.

**A**LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will  
by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, P

street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.  
Gold and silver watches and other jewellery  
4 boxes new and second-hand clothing  
Boots, shoes, and goloshes  
Concertinas, fancy goods, &c.  
Terms, cash.

---

**BURWOOD.**

Forty Choice Building Sites,  
Close to the Railway Station.  
Day of Sale, SATURDAY, 30th August.  
Title Guaranteed.

The following choice building sites  
12 allotments having 30 feet frontage to Birley-street  
a depth of 55 feet  
1 allotment, corner of Birley and William streets  
feet frontage by a depth of 55 feet

22 allotments, having frontages of from 80 to 42 1/2 feet to William and Elizabeth streets by a depth of 70 feet, will be sold by the double allotment of 6 feet depth if preferred.

4 allotments, 30 feet frontage to Park-street by a depth of 90 feet.

1 allotment, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets, 40 feet frontage by a depth of 90 feet.

Terms at sale.

The above allotments are within two minutes' walk of Railway Station, are most healthfully situated, and with regular and easy access of the city by rail.

**Plan on view and full particulars may be obtained application to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 401, Geo street, opposite the Royal Hotel.**

---

**South Australia,**

---

**Valuable Station Property.**

---

**The Mount Brown Station, with about 23,000 Sheep.**

**PARR and LUXMOORE** are favoured with instructions from Joseph Gilbert, Esq., to by auction, at their Mart, on **TUESDAY, September 1864, at 12 o'clock,**  
All that valuable property known as

**THE MOUNT BRYAN STATION,**  
situate from eighteen to thirty miles north-east  
of the Burra, and within about sixty miles north-east  
of present terminus of the Northern Railway; has  
a right of depasturing over about 250 square miles of  
very superior country, including 8354 acres of com-  
pletely selected purchased land, commanding  
waters and selected portions of the district.  
The improvements, which are principally an

land, comprise a most complete homestead, with gar-  
paddocks, and all necessary outbuildings, large wool  
and store, fitted with a double hydraulic press; 80  
stations complete, 10 walls and troughs; the whole  
which, together with the working stock and implements  
will be given in to the purchaser. Stores to be taken  
valuation.

The sheep, carefully bred and nearly all young, are  
4-12 months and 1-2 years old.

About 16,700 wethers, 2, 4, and 6 tooth; few  
mouthed  
10,548 ewes, 2 and 4 tooth, and full-mouthed  
4,517 lambs  
170 rams

---

Total, say 23,000, more or less.

Plans may be suggested and all further particulars as

**Terms:**—A large proportion of the purchase-money (if required) remains on security of the freshhold land in term of years at 5 per cent.; the remainder, one-third one third each at one and two years, bearing 5 per cent interest.



